Petersburg Intelligencer.

VIRGINIA.——PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY—BY WILLIAM PRENTIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NUMBER 1411] FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1803. [XVIIth YEAR.]

Notice and Sale.

EDWARD Dennis, of the county of Charlotte, by his certain deed of indenture, bearing date the 17th day of October 1801, conveyed to me certain lands in the said county of Charlotte, containing 916 acres, more or less, which land he formerly purchased from Blow and Barksdale and from Freeman Eppes, and is bounded by the lands of Gresset Green, John Dennis, and others: And this conveyance being made to me as trustee, for the express purpose of raising the same, and from the proceeds of the sale pay to Robert Munford of the town of Petersburg, £. 1467: 8: 2—with interest:—Therefore, in compliance with the trust in me reposed, by the parties to the said deed, hereby give notice to all concerned, and to those who may wish to purchase, that on Monday the 18th day of July next, on the premises, in the county of Charlott, I will sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money the beforementioned tract of land, containing 916 acres, more or less, and for which I will make a right and title to the purchaser, agreeable to the beforementioned deed of trust.

SAMUEL HINTON, Trustee.

June 16, 1803.

FOR RENT,

THE Brick Store, in Old Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bressie Lewis & Co. Possession will be given on the first day of October next. Apply to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, June 16, 1804.

Notice.

BEING appointed receivers of all the debts due to the late copartnery of William & Anthony Smith, by a decree of the Superior court of chancery, held at the city of Richmond, on the 7th day of this present month—we hereby request all those indebted to the said concern, to come forward speedily, and discharge their balances, as no farther indulgence can be granted:—Those who have claims against the concern, will be pleased to exhibit them, properly attested, to enable the subscribers to submit a statement of the business to the chancellor, for a final decree.

Having likewise administered on the estate of William Smith deceased, we have authority to call on all those indebted to William Smith, individually, to pay their balances immediately, as no farther indulgence can be given:—Those who have claims against the said estate, will please to exhibit their accounts for settlement.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Petersburg, June 23, 1803. (tf)

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the late partnership of Fitz and Wolff, of Petersburg, or to me on my private accounts, are respectfully solicited to pay the respective claims against them to Mr. John Fisher, of Petersburg, who is legally authorised to receive the same and grant discharges. In his absence Mr. Asa Bishop of said town will likewise receive payment and grant discharges, being also authorised for that purpose.

JACOB WOLFF.

Hicks' Ford, June 27, 1803. (tf)

THE subscriber having begun business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Badger, dec. respectfully informs the public, that he intends carrying on the

House and Sign Painting,

In the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. He will endeavor to satisfy all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN ROGERS.

Petersburg, June 30, 1803. 8

N. B. Umbrellas covered and repaired.

Adventurers IN THE *Petersburg Church Lottery.*

Are respectfully informed, that PRIZES to which they are entitled, will be paid on application to Mr. Daniel Anderson, of Petersburg.

THE MANAGERS.

June 30, 1803.

ICE.

THE citizens of Petersburg, may be supplied with *ICE*, at Roslin, at 4½d. per lb.

June 30, 1803.

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to be absent about *five weeks*, for the benefit of his health, hereby intimates to all who may have business with him, either of a public or private nature to leave their commands for him, *in writing*, with Messrs. William and Henry Haxall, or at his office in Blandford, and they will be duly attended to on his return.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 4, 1803. 9

5

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Prince George county, the 2d of May, a pale

Sorrel Horse,

with a bob tail; he has a small white streak down his face, is 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and 9 years old this spring. Whoever will deliver said Horse to me, at William Hall's, in Prince George, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES BONNER.

Notice.

In the case of JOSEPH P. POOL,

BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth, and now in prosecution against *Joseph P. Pool*, of the town of Petersburg, late *merchant*, intend to meet at the office of the *underwritten*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, on Tuesday the 19th day of July next ensuing, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of said day, in order to make a further examination of the said bankrupt; when and where he is required to surrender himself, and make a full discovery of his estate and effects—and the creditors may attend and interrogate him touching the same.

By order of the commissioners,

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, June 23, 1803. tdm

District and Town Jail.

THE commissioners appointed by the Executive for the purpose of letting the building a jail for the district and town of Petersburg, are ready to receive proposals and contract for the same.

The building is to be 40 feet by 30, two story high, the roof covered with slate, and the whole to be finished in a strong, substantial manner, so as to answer the purpose for which it is intended. A very considerable proportion of the money will be advanced, if required, upon giving satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Those who are inclined to contract for the building, are requested to leave their proposals at the office of the principal of

Petersburg, June 30, 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscribers, Greensville county, on Tuesday the 21st inst.

Batt and *John*—

Both of a yellowish complexion. Batt is a small, strait, well made fellow, between thirty and forty years of age, of a pleasing countenance, has a flat face, speaks rather through the nose, and has lost his upper fore teeth. John is a low, handsome, well made fellow, between twenty and twenty five years of age, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, his cloathing not recollected, has lived with Mr. David Ross, of Richmond, for many years, and is well known in the town of Petersburg. The said negroes were purchased of Mr. Hubbard Wyatt of Greensville.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the said negroes, and secure them in any jail, so that we get them again, or in proportion for either of them. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, will please to lodge information with Mr. Robert Newsum, of Blandford, or Mr. Lewis Thorp, near Belfield.

All persons are forewarned employing the said negroes, and masters of vessels from carrying them away.

JAMES BUTTS.
JAMES SIMMONS.
JOSEPH THORP.

June 27, 1803. 8*

Notice.

In the case of WILLIAM SHARP,

BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, *merchant*, intend to meet at the office of the *underwritten*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg, on Monday the first day of August next ensuing, at eleven of the clock of said day, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where those creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same (or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend) and with those creditors who have already proved their debt under the said commission, are to vote in the choice of one or more assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the stead and place of *James Donaldson*, late of the borough of Norfolk, *assignee*, now deceased.

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, July 4, 1803. tdm

For Sale.

ON the second Monday in August next, being Mecklenburg court day, will be offered for sale, at the court house, a tract of LAND, containing by estimation 250 acres, more or less, lying on Nutt's creek, in the said county. This land conveyed by Edmund Goode to [illegible] Atkinson, and by the latter to certain [illegible] for the benefit of Benson Fearon [illegible] title will be made by the said trustee [illegible] terms of sale will be made known by Mr. Thomas [illegible] who will convey the same for

DUNCAN ROSE,

Attorney for Robert Fearon.

Petersburg, June 20, 1803. 6w

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, living at Sussex court-house, between 20 and 30 likely Female Negroes, from 8 to 20 years of age, for Cash.—On the 7th day of July next, he shall also offer for sale, at the above place, between 30 and 40 Negroes, consisting of likely Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.—About 3-4 of the purchase Money Cash—the balance on 12 Months credit.

GEORGE DILLARD.

Sussex, May 19, 1803 (tf)

For Sale,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on the banks of James River, joining the lower part of Mr. Harrison's Land, at Maycocks, about one half of the tract is good farming land, and the rest is loaded with fine building timber. It has one of the best Landings on the River, and a good fishing place. The number of acres from 450 to 600—the price low; and a credit of four years will be given if required.

T. G. PEACHY.

Williamsburg, June 20, 1803 8w

Will be Sold,

On Saturday the 9th July,

AT the [illegible] of the late Robert Armistead, a part of the

Personal Estate

of [illegible] dec.

Consisting of five or six likely Negroes, a few head of Cattle, with Mares and Colts, and a few articles of Household Furniture.

A credit of six months will be allowed purchasers, giving bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Purchasers must not expect the property to be delivered them, until bond and security are given.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to make speedy payment, as no indulgence will be granted.

ROBERT [illegible]NIER, Sergeant of the Town of Petersburg, acting under an order of the Worshipful Court of said town.

June 27, 1803.

Just Received, and for Sale,

By Francis Lynch,

An elegant assortment of Straw, Cane, and Chip

GIPSEY HATS and BONNETS;

The latest fashions—Also,

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

Petersburg, June 27, 1803.

In Nottoway County Court

JUNE 3d, 1803.

Freeman Epes, Daniel Verser, and Richard Jones, *Compts.* } *In Chancery*
against
John Gooch and Isaac Winfree *Defts.*

ORDERED, that the Defendant Winfree be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or secreting, any money owing to or property in his hands belonging to the Defendant Gooch, and the said Gooch not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the Complainants, *it is ordered*, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of September Court next and answer the Bill of the Complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public gazette published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)

8* THOMAS W. TODD, D. C.

BLANKS FOR SALE

At this Office.

NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM DOUGLAS, deceased, by Bonds, Notes, or open Accounts, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible; those who will neglect this notice, shall be proceeded against according to law, as the subscriber is determined to settle and close the business of the Estate as soon as he can—and those who have claims against the Estate are required to exhibit the same immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

In my absence my business will be conducted by Mr ULRIC MARCE, of this Town, whom I have authorised to act in my stead to settle accounts, receive payments, and grant receipts and discharges.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,

Executor, &c. of William Douglas, dec.

P. S. That very valuable TENEMENT, with the convenient Out Houses appurtenant there to, on Bollingbrook street, which were occupied by Mr. Douglas, at the time of his death, and the Lumber House on the wharf, will be sold, on such credit, as will probably suit the purchaser; if not sold, the Store, Store-Room, Cellar, and Lumber-House, will be rented for twelve months.

Also, for sale, about ten acres of excellent Meadow, with a small house and garden annexed, within the limits of the corporation. Likewise, a small Island in the river, contiguous to the town with a house on it. Petersburg, June 25, 1803. 8*

Notice.

MY practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, being very extensive, and too laborious; finding myself unable to continue both, to give to every body who confides in me, that strict attention and care, which the duty of these professions requires—I inform the citizens of Dinwiddie and adjacent counties, that I have declined the practice of Physic, (except in the case of consultation) to confine myself entirely to Surgery and Midwifery.

Acknowledgment for favor, being a sacred duty to feeling hearts. I return my sincere thanks for the confidence that has been conferred on me by a the citizens, and shall ever retain a due sense of the obligation.

As I intend to France, in the course of next fall, to return sometime in the spring following (if nothing unforeseen happens, & the God of Nature willing) at my return I propose to establish an hospital at my place of residence, when I shall resume the practice of physic, &c. to those who will please favor me with their confidence, when the greatest attention and care shall be paid by

NICHOLAS J. BOURDON.

French Green, June 20, 1803. 8†

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on Saturday last from the subscriber while in the town of Petersburg on his way to the southward,

Two Negro Men.

One a yellow fellow named Reuben, about 25 years old, rather tall, spare made, and his left thigh having been broke causes him to limp a little; had on a light coloured cloth coat with a black cape. I purchased him a few days ago of Mr. Fletcher, of the Rising Sun Tavern, Richmond. The other is a low black well made fellow; by the name of Anthony, about 40 years old, had on a blue cloth coat; light coloured pantaloons; half-boots, and a leather hat; he has lost some of his fore teeth. I purchased him of Mr. Joseph Hare, of Richmond, the same day I purchased Reuben. They were both hand-cuffed when they went off, and I am informed are well known in Petersburg and Richmond.

I will give the above reward for the said men, if secured in any jail so that I get them again, or in proportion for either.

JOHN CAPELL.

Southampton, June 6,

Just landed at this place,

SELIM,

A Thorough Bred

Arabian Horse,

Seven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, warranted sound, and free from vice or blemish in every respect.

The above named stallion was got by Achmet, a favorite horse of the Mamelukes Chief Murad Bey, out of an Abassinian mare. He was presented to the late general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by the Grand Vizier, on his arrival in Egypt. Sir Ralph gave him to an officer high in rank, from whom he came in to the hands of the present proprietor. Perhaps no horse was ever imported into America under such favorable circumstances, or received such advantages during the passage.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who is empowered to dispose of him by sale or otherwise. THOMAS [illegible]

Pembroke, near Hampton,

May 23, 1803. 8m

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST,

ON Wednesday the 29th ultimo, between my house and Doctor Haraway's, in Dinwiddie county,

A POCKET BOOK,

Containing sundry bonds, to the amount of near three hundred pounds, and a number of other papers of no little use to any one, except myself; among the bonds is one executed by Mr. Richard Gregory, of Chesterfield county, to myself and Leonard Walker, for the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds, payable in January next—one executed to me by Mr. Richard Armstrong, now on demand, for the sum of 20 dollars—and one executed by a Mr. Cheely, for the sum of 15 dollars, to a man by the name of Lad. There is also a bond in said pocket book, executed by me to John and Alexander Brown, taken in and settled.

I forewarn all persons from trading for or secreting any of the above bonds or other papers contained in said book.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me the said book, with its contents.

JOHN PAUP.

Brunswick, July 4, 1803. tf

George Magee,

HAS ON HAND,

The following Articles—

Which he wishes to dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchaser, for cash, on short credit, or in barter for tobacco, flour, cotton, or beeswax, viz.

Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, fresh and of superior quality.
Green Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, and Chocolate.
Pepper, Allspice, White Ginger, Cinnamon, and nutmegs.
Muscatel Raisins, and Soft-Shell'd Almonds.
Scotch Barley in kegs.
Alexandria Crackers in do.
Best Philadelphia Porter in boxes of one doz. each.
Genuine old Port and Lisbon Wines.
Teneriff and Malaga do.
Antigua Rum, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin.
[illegible] in
½-2 pint, pint, and quart Tumblers, and white Glass Mugs.
Tea and Table China in sets.
Stoneware, Butter-Pots and Jugs.
Low priced Looking-Glasses.
German Oznaburgs and Brown Rolls.
Coarse and fine India Cottons.
Bandana and Lungey Handkerchiefs.
Long and Short Nankeens.
Sewing Silks, Canton Fans, Umbrellas.
A few elegant damask Table-Cloths, very large.
Narrow Diaper for toweling.
Fiddles, Coffee-Mills.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Calf Skins, Bar-Iron, and Blistered Steel.
5000 lbs. well cured Bacon, &c. &c.

Also for sale, on commission,

10 Boxes fresh LEMMONS.
26 Barrels APPLE BRANDY.
6 Barrels RYE WHISKEY.

Petersburg, July 4, 1803.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on his way to the state of Tennessee near Caswell court-house, in the state of North Carolina,

Two Mulatto Fellows, viz.

One named NED, alias Ned High ower; he is about five feet eight or ten inches high, very fleshy and well made, thin beard, bushy head, and has a bald place on his crown; he is well known about Petersburg as a waggoner, and in variety places of the states of Virginia and North Carolina. When he went off, he took with him a variety of cloathing, too numerous to be described—and it is generally believed, that he had a considerable sum of money with him. It is generally supposed he will endeavor to pass [illegible], being a sensible, intelligent fellow, [illegible] for his sobriety is between forty and fifty years of age.

The other named ANTHONY, of a most slender make, rather inclined to be bow legged, about five feet seven or eight inches high, thin visage, pretty much freckled, thin beard, and bushy head; has a small lump on his right wrist, and on close examination it may be discovered he has a bluish cast in his eyes. He was also pretty well supplied with clothes, which cannot be described; is pretty fond of strong drink, is about twenty five years of age, and with all is a tolerable good fiddler.

I hereby forewarn any person from harboring or carrying away out of the state either of the above negroes, and will give a reward of sixty dollars to whoever will deliver me the said negroes or give such information so that I may get them again, [illegible] thirty dollars for each, over what the law allows. Information lodged with [illegible] Mr. J. Drummond, in Brunswick county, Mr. J. subscriber, now residing in Northampton county, North Carolina, will be

THOS. WASHINGTON.

June 6, 1803.

LATE AND INTERESTING

Foreign Advices.

NEW YORK, July 1.

WAR!

We are at length enabled to relieve the public mind from that state of suspence under which it has for some time labored. The arrival of the ship John Morgan, captain Howard, from London, has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular series of London papers to the 20th May. On the 16th, an order of council, directing letters of marque and reprisal against the ships, vessels and goods of the French republic, and another laying an embargo on all vessels belonging to the citizens of the French and Batavian republics, were issued by the English government. The reasons for adopting these measures are explained in the following official declaration.

Mr. King, our Ambassador to the court of St. James's, came passenger in the John Morgan.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Lord Pelham brought down the following message from his majesty, which was read, first by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack, and next by Mr. Rose, the clerk at the table:

G. R.

"His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Peers, that the discussions which he announced to them in his message of the 8th of March last, as then subsisting between his majesty and the French government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French government has obliged his majesty to recal his ambassador from Paris, and that the ambassador from the French republic has left London.

"His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Peers, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his Parliament at this important conjuncture.

"It is a consolation to His Majesty to reflect, that no endeavours have been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace; but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, His Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, to support him in the determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and encroachment which at present actuates the Councils of France, in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in asserting and maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

LONDON, May 17.

His Majesty's Message, delivered to both Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon, puts an end to the uncertainty which many were under respecting the issue of the negociation which was carrying on between this country and France.

At the Privy Council which sat at the Queen's House yesterday, and at which his Majesty presided, the Message to Parliament was settled, and orders issued to the Lords of the Admiralty to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal against all vessels belonging to the French and Batavian Republics, and to lay a general embargo on all ships bound to any of their ports.

The renewal of the war between this country and France, has proved of essential service to America. Private letters from Paris state, that the American Minister, Mr. Munroe, has completely succeeded in the object of his mission, and that within these three days the French Government has ceded to the Americans the possession of [illegible]

[illegible] further stated, [illegible] that a sum of 5,000,000 dollars, due from France to individuals of the United States, to obtain the payment of which was one of Mr. Munroe's principal objects, has been given up by the latter, the American minister having consented, that the government of the United States shall take that debt upon itself.

May 19.

Lord Whitworth and his suit arrived last night at Whitehall, at 11 o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaises and pair, with four outriders.

Gen. Andreossi left Dover at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The important papers relative to the negociation with France were last night laid before Parliament. They occupy 145 folio pages, exclusive of the Declaration of our Government. Malta was the subject of dispute, and [illegible] in a protracted discussion upon a single point a recurrence of the same arguments unavoidable. We now insert them at full length in whatever parts they are necessary to inform the judgment, or gratify curiosity, and have abridged only in such parts, which if inserted at length, would be surplusage or repetition. Our account, therefore, will be found compleat for the purpose of every reader.

The Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors were at the King's Levee yesterday, at which there was a very full attendance.

May 20.

The Freya, capt. Fiords, from Cuxa, with wine and brandy for Amsterdam is taken by the Viper, gun-vessel, and sent into Dover.

The embargo is taken off coasting vessels.

DECLARATION.

His Majesty's earnest endeavors for the preservation of peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his Parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people, which he has experienced on every occasion when his Crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negociations which led to the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties of Peace between his Majesty and the French Government, it was his Majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquility of Europe. The same motives by which his Majesty was actuated during the negociations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the treaty of Amiens was concluded, his Majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all prohibitions on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal and friendly, the proceedings of the French government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects during the war have been enforced with increased strictness and severity; violence has been offered in several instances to their vessels and their property; and in no case, has justice been afforded to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to repeated representations made by his [illegible] majesty's ministers or ambassador at [illegible] these circumstances, which [illegible] entitled them to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French republic, and the countries dependent upon it, the French government had recourse to the extraordinary measures of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable sea port towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls. These persons could have no pretentions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the previleges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his majesty and the French republic.

There was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstances that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery, that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys of the places where it was intended they should reside. His majesty felt it his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of distinction, and represented to the French government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied, that the circumstances under which they were sent, and the instructions which were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive indication of the dispositions and intentions of the government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and [illegible] in their mere general bearing, immediately concerns his majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation and justice.—His majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and profession of the French government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies.—If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his majesty has unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament, that the system of violence, aggression, and aggrandizement which characterised the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, has been continued with as little diminution since its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Luneville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without alloting any provision to the king of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound, by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence and insult, on the part of the French government.

In the month of October last. His Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss Nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his Majesty for ascertaining [illegible] the wishes of the Swiss Cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other Cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated Infractions of Treaties and Acts of Violence was manifested by any of the Powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and His Majesty therefore felt that with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the principle, that His Majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings, of France, on any point which did not form a part of the Stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens. That Treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principles as every other antecedent Treaty or Convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the Parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other Party has entered into the Contract, the change so made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the Treaty itself, and as giving the Party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situation; but whatever may be the principle on which the Treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a General Law of Nations, which, though [illegible] limited, explained, or restrained [illegible] Conventional Law, is antecedent to it [illegible] that law or rule of [illegible] Sovereigns and States have been accustomed to appeal, where Conventional Law [illegible] admitted to have been silent. The Treaty of Amiens, and every other Treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore assume or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its Stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the Powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other States, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other Powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle in every case of difference between the two Countries. The Indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declarations of the French Government, that, in the event of Hostilities, these very Powers who were no parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to have any advantages from Remonstrance in His Majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the Victims of a War which is alledged to arise out of the same Treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest with which they not only have not occasioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then appeared, to abstain from a recurrence to hostilities, on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent.—Yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French government could not fail to impress his Majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased diligence in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst his majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His majesty had manifested, from the moment of the signature of the definitive treaty, an anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was was informed, that an election of a Grand Master had taken place, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different priories assembled at St. Petersburg to acknowledge the person whom the court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be grand master of the order of St. John, his majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of that arrangement, to acknowledge the election to be valid; and when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his majesty consented without any hesitation to this proposal, and gave directions for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His majesty cannot, however admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, the French government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of that treaty, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta, remained unexecuted; the election of a grand master had not been carried into effect. The tenth article had stipulated, that the independence of the island should be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia. The emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other powers specified in the article. The emperor of Russia had refused his accession, except on the condition that Maltese langue should be abrogated; and the king of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle, upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the constitution of the order since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. It was to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, that his majesty was, by the first stipulation of the 10th article, bound to restore the island of Malta. The order is defined to consist of those langues which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the treaty. The three French langues having been abolished, and a Maltese langue added to the institution. The order consisted therefore, at that time, of the following langues, of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, the langues of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the order of Spain, a part of the Italian langue has been abolished, by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe, that it has been in contemplation to sequestrate the property of the Bavarian langue, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian langues within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under these circumstances, the order of St. John cannot now be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, the island was to be restored; and the funds indispensibly necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of that island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even had this been from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to control, his majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the order and of the island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the treaty; if the French government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the order whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable, that the revenues of the two Spanish langues have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic majesty; a part of the Italian langue has in fact been abolished by France through the unjust annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The elector of Bavaria has been instigated by the French government to sequestrate the property of the order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian langues from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order, and thus destroyed the means of supporting its independence, it is to those governments, and not to his majesty, that the non-execution of the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion of the tenth article of the treaty [illegible] an arrangement by itself. It is to be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a treaty of peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be construed as having reference to each other.

His majesty was induced by the treaty of peace to consent to abandon, and to restore to the order of St. John the island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition, which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with his majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the treaty, stipulating the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the independence of the Ionian islands. His majesty has, however, since learnt, that the French government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world, from the official publication of the report of colonel Sebastiani; from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian islands, and from the distinct admission of the first consul himself, in his communication with lord Whitworth. His majesty, therefore, was warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French government to violate those articles of the treaty of peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, and of the Ionian islands, and consequently he would not have been justified in evacuating the island of Malta without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestible claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the treaty of peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse under the present circumstances to relinquish the possession of the island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right, so clear and unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French government to his majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was, "The evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of war."

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have been thus manifested by the French government since the conclusion of the treaty of peace, have in no particular a manner attracted the attention of his majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to resent, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government, to his crown, and to his people.

The report of Colonel Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his majesty's government, against the officers who commanded his majesty's forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. This paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of the government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

This Report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative Body. In this communication he presumes to affirm, in the character of Chief Magistrate of that Country, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the Power of France." in assertion as unfounded as it is [illegible] by the events of many Wars, and by none more than by those of the War which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in the most solemn official act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their Country, against every insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to his Majesty's Ambassador at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French Government, which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravation instead of palliating the affront.

At the very time when his Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the insertion in a Hamburgh Paper of a most gross and opprobrious Libel against His Majesty; and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official Character of Minister of the French Republic, to require the publication of it by order of his Government in the Gazette of the Senate of that Town. With this requisition so made the Senate of Hamburgh, were induced to comply, and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a Free State made the instrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded Calumnies against His Majesty and His Government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French Government have repeatedly urged, that the Laws and Constitution of His Country should be changed relative to the Liberty of the Press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French Government have on several occasions made upon him to violate the Laws of Hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his Dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect [illegible] could induce the French Government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accidents; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting His Majesty and His Government.

Under all these insults and provocations, His Majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his Honour and the safety of his Dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment absolutely necessary for the future tranquility of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it necessary to order His Ambassador to leave Paris. In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been His Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two Governments, and to close a period of suspence peculiarly injurious to the Subjects of His Majesty.

But though the provocations which His Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with Honour, and the interests of His People, to afford every facility to any just and honourable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted. He has therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extent of the Power of France, in repugnance to that Treaty, and to the spirit of Peace itself, His Majesty will not avail Himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which Satisfaction shall be given to His Crown and to his People, and such Essential security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and deliberately stated the reasons of those proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to resort. He is actuated by no desire to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honour of His Crown, and the interests of His People, and by an anxious desire to prevent the further progress of a system, which if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

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At the Court of the Queen's Palace, 16th May, 1803.

PRESENT

The King's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his majesty has experienced from the government of France, his majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his crown, and the just rights of his subjects: His majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French republic, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also, all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:

And, to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiralty, or any persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedent.

His majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of G. Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty & the laws of nations, to judge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the French republic, or to any persons being subjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic—and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the court of the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three.

[Signed by all the privy council.]

whose promptitude and zeal on occasions of this kind, merit our highest thanks.—An oration, appropriate to the day, was delivered to a large assemblage of the citizens of this place, by Mr. Miller, who was succeeded by Mr. Griffin Stith, in an eulogium on the federal constitution. These orations will be given to the public. The company then adjourned to Mr. Worsham's, where an excellent dinner had been prepared. General Joseph Jones was appointed President, and Doctor James S. Gilliam Vice President. After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

1. The 4th of July, 1776—the day we commemorate—the day which elicited the world from chaos, was alone more important. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

2. The memory of those Heroes, who fought and bled in the atchievement of the event we now meet to celebrate. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

3. The people of the United States—may they never forget,

"That wanting virtue, life is pain and woe;
"That wanting liberty, e'en virtue mourns,
"And looks around for happiness in vain."

4. The President of the United States—In ridiculously imputing private vices to him, Federalists admit his public virtue to be unimpeachable: Let the purity of his motives be tested by the wisdom of his measures. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

5. The present administration—taxes diminished, and revenues encreased, content and tranquility at home, peace and respectability abroad, give the lie to federal clamours. 1 Gun, 6 Cheers.

6. Federalism—may its baneful effects upon the happiness of the union, brand it with the ever during abhorrence of the People. No Gun, No Cheer.

7. Those of the Federalists, who are honest, tho' deluded—when they find themselves straying in the same path with the old tories of the revolution, they should pause and return to the right way. No Gun, No Cheer.

8. The Government of Virginia—behold the virtue of officers, who derive their authority from the people only! 1 Gun, 6 Cheers.

9. The memory of Benjamin Franklin. Is there a man who can point out a single error in his conduct, a single fault in his character? 1 Gun, 8 Cheers.

10. Alexander Hamilton—Is there a man, who can point out a single virtue in his character, public or private? No Gun, no Cheer.

11. Governor McKean—the firm supporter of Democracy, the scourge of Federalism. 1 Gun, 3 Cheers.

12. Our Western brethren—If their rights cannot be secured by negotiation, their brothers of the East shall unite to burst the barriers opposed to the free navigation of the Mississippi. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

13. The revolutions of 1776 and 1800—the first discarded an actual King—the last hurled into nothingness a would-be tyrant. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

14. Buonaparte—The cause of liberty and of man can receive no detriment from another revolution in France. No Gun, no Cheer.

15. The memory of Stephens Thomson Mason—every Republican will regret the loss of a [illegible] Gun, 3 Cheers.

16. Liberty—the cause, for which Gerald, Margarot, and Muir, suffered banishment; Hamden death in the field, Sydney and Despard upon the Scaffold. 1 Gun, 9 Cheers.

17. The American Fair—a fine Woman is the only Tyrant which man is not authorised to resist. 2 Guns, 9 Cheers.

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VOLUNTEERS.

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By the President. The sovereignty of the people: Palsied be the hand that attempts its invasion.

By the Vice President. May we continue to think, and to enjoy the right of expressing our opinions.

By William Miller. May the tooth of federal calumny be broken against the rock of republicanism.

By Griffin Stith. The federal constitution; may its sanctuary never again be polluted by the impure touch of aristocracy.

By Archibald Thweatt. The memory of Colonel Dunard. He died a traitor to kings, because he died a martyr to the cause of liberty and truth.

By B. W. Leigh. William and Mary College: It is time a republican legislature should take notice of a republican university: She will not descend to Princetonian beggary.

By Thomas B. Robertson. Albert Gallatin: Virtue and talents are not peculiar to America: The mind owns no country but the universe.

By Joseph G. Wilden. The militia: They will supercede the necessity of a standing army.

By George Bruce, from North Carolina. Halifax Town, of North Carolina: Like the town of Petersburg, too republican to be deceived even by a Davie.

By E. N. Trumbull, John Thompson: The mourning of the republicans for the death of this patriot, will be as lasting as the joy of the federalists.

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Extract of a letter from London, received in this town, dated May 18, 1803.

"War has again broke out between this country and France. Holland, Spain and Italy, will soon be driven into it. Indeed we should not be surprized, if Portugal was obliged to receive French troops into her capital, and consequently be made a party in the war against her will. It is impossible at present to give you any information to be depended upon, as to the effects this will have on commerce. Lord Whitworth arrived this morning at Dover, and about the same time General Andreossi sailed for Calais. Our Government issued a Declaration of War last night. Letters of Marque are out—the grand fleet, under Admiral Cornwallis, is supposed to have sailed, last Monday, to block up Brest—Lord Nelson has left town to proceed to his command in the Mediterranean—Lord Keith also, to the North Sea—Sir Sydney Smith to a command, etc.

"As we now consider ourselves at war again with France, Flour will probably rise; at present it is about 35 to 34s. per barrel of 196 lbs. Tobacco keeps up, and will do well, if of good quality—lay Petersburg in cargoes 4d. to 5d. Richmond 4½d. to 5½d. Our stock is very low, say not quite 10,000 hogsheads, of all kinds, in the ports of London."

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On Monday evening last, in consequence of a dispute between Millington Day, a schoolmaster, and John Roney, both of Dinwiddie county, the latter struck the former so violently in the side, that he fell and instantly expired.

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A few days ago were brought to the town of Petersburg, by water, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in a vessel named the Susan, commanded by one Marshall, a number of Negroes, claimed by a William Maghee, who said he [illegible] as slaves, with the intent of [illegible] there to the state of North-Carolina. While the Negroes were here, a negro woman by the name of Ruth, and her two children Harriot and Maria, claimed their freedom, alledging that they were formerly the property of James Ridgeway, living at Bonana's Point, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who had emancipated them after a certain period of years, about five of which, as it respected the woman Ruth, remained unexpired, and in support of her information she produced a certified copy of the deed of emancipation from the Clerk of the Court of Talbot county; she also says that William Welsh, of Talbot county, and Canter Hicks, of Dorchester county, aided and assisted in conveying them away. In consequence of which legal steps were taken to rescue the woman and children from their impending fate, Maghee asserting that he bought them as slaves, and held them as such, and in support of his claim produced a receipt for 350 dollars given by Samuel White, of Dorchester county, as the consideration for them. An application having been made to the Judge of the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, in behalf of Ruth and her children, the Judge directed that a writ of ne exeat should issue, authorising the Sergeant of the Town of Petersburg, among other things, to take the said woman Ruth and her children into his custody and care, until the matter could be regularly heard before said Court. The negroes were accordingly taken by the Sergeant, and are now in his possession.

If the claim of this woman and her children to freedom be just, humanity and every principle of philandropy call aloud for the interference of those who may be enabled to establish their right thereto—and as James Ridgeway [illegible] humane disposition to have been actuated by motives of benevolence, there can be little doubt but that he, as well as all others who have any knowledge of the negroes, and who have not been instrumental in conveying them away, will be active in affording the necessary information to extricate Ruth and her children from their perilous situation.

☞ *The Printers in Maryland are particularly requested to give us above a place in their papers.*

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The recent conduct of Bonaparte to the Emperor of Germany has been in the highest degree insulting and humiliating; in speaking to the imperial minister at Paris, on the subject of delay in the ratification of the conclusum, observed, that "the impotency of Austria being known to all Europe, this reluctance on the part of his majesty to confirm a measure he could not avert, only rendered his weakness the more manifest, and his folly the more ridiculous; but he should beware how he trifled with the French nation, lest, in stifling the penalty of the offence, the sovereignty of Austria should be annihilated."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to his friend in Norfolk, dated June 14.

"And so far does Commodore Hood think of the present appearances of War, that he has sent into Barbadoes two French frigates and three transports, bound from France to Guadaloupe."

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LOUISIANA
CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

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BOSTON, June 28.

Extracts of Letters from Paris, received by the way of Havre, dated April 28.

"We have now the moral certainty of being paid in the United States, for what France owes to the Americans. This government cedes Louisiana, for a certain sum, of which the American creditors are to be in part, and whether we be paid in cash or in stocks, it is still a good payment."

May 9—"I, at last have the satisfaction to inform you, that the American creditors are to be paid by the American Government in exchange for Louisiana—the thing is fixed. Five months are given for the ratification; and six weeks after, those accounts which are liquidated, will be paid by Mr. Livingston's bills on the treasury of the U. States, and those unliquidated, within 6 months after it."

The above interesting intelligence is addressed to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town.

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Since preparing the above for press, we have been favoured with the following letter. The situation of the writer will justify confidence in the accuracy of his information.

Paris May 13.

I enclose you a Memorial, which Mr. Livingston, our minister here, presented to the French Government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of LOUISIANA to the UNITED STATES. I beg you to have it translated and published, that the tribute due to the exertions of that able negociator be rendered by every citizen, who is capable of appreciating the inestimable benefit he has obtained. The cession was voted in the Council of State the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day.—The 9th propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over and the principles agreed upon, when news of Mr. MUNRO'S arrival at Havre got to town. The 12th, in the evening, Mr. MUNROE did arrive at Paris. The previous negociations of Mr. LIVINGSTON were communicated to him and every thing was closed and signed the 30th—even before Mr. MUNRO was presented at Court.

"A convention, for the payment of the American debts by France, to our Citizens, has also been signed. They are estimated at 4,000,000 of dollars:—and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus the most important event to our country since the declaration of Independence, has been effected by a man without authority from his government, and who, to insure the good he wished to obtain, pledged his fortune for the execution. Merit of such a kind is so rare, that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. MUNRO has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity will render him celebrated without posterity knowing the part he had in the business.

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WASHINGTON, July 4.

OFFICIAL.—The Executive have received official information that a Treaty was signed on the 30th of April, between the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New-Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.

German & American Steel.

Northern Iron.
Spike and Nail Rods.
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 20d Nails.
And Rhode Island Lime.

FOR SALE BY
M. W. Hancock.

July 7, 1803.

RUNAWAY from Major Butler's plantation, near Sir Peyton's low ferry, on Roanoak, the 13th ultimo, a negro man named FREDERICK; About 25 years old, yellow complexion, about 5 feet ten inches high, spare made, has a scar on the knuckle of one of his small fingers, but which hand I do not recollect; had on when he went off, an osnaburg shirt and hempen overalls, and carried few or no clothes with him. I rather expect he will attempt to pass for a freeman, and get on board a vessel. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded, besides paying what the law allows.

JOHN OLIVER.

Mecklenburg, July 7, 1803. 6

Blacksmith's Business.

THE subscriber with unlimited thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, since his commencement in the above business in Blandford, respectfully informs them, that he will be able to carry the said business on in future more extensively.—From his attention thereto, he is in hopes of meriting a continuance.

Two apprentices are wanting immediately—color would not be objected to—but of choice black boys would be preferred; if whites, they must be educated, and well recommended for industry and sobriety.

SAMUEL CHANCEY.

Blandford, July 7, 1803. 4

BONDS

FOR duties in the present month become payable at the Custom-House of the District of Petersburg, which is removed to Blandford, on the following days, viz.

3d Triad.
7 Hope.
9 Eliza.
10 Alexander, (M'Intosh)
11 Warren.
13 Hercules.
14 Alexander, (King.)
20 Re-Union.

July 7, 1803.

Bricks and Lime.

THE subscriber has good, well burnt BRICKS and LIME, for sale, which he intends keeping a supply of, all the summer and fall; but each may be had separate from the other, delivered either at the kiln, at my house, in Prince George county, near Blandford, or in Petersburg, as may best suit purchasers.

WILLIAM CALL.

July 7, 1803. 6w

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Jarrad Wallace, dec'd late of Prince George county, are respectfully solicited to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate renders any indulgence improper; and those having claims against the estate will please exhibit them, properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first of September next, that provision may be made for their discharge, being desirous of closing the administration of said estate as early as possible.

SARAH WALLACE, Adm'x.

July 7, 1803. 102†

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby calls upon all persons indebted to the estate of William Mackay, dec. to make payment to Walter Ferguson, who is empowered to grant discharges;—and any person having legal claims are desired to give them in to him, properly authenticated.

JOHN MACKAY.

Petersburg, July 7, 1803. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons having claims against the estate of Michael Carroll, dec'd are requested to have them properly authenticated, and made known to the administratrix, on or before the first day of September next, that provision may be made for their discharge; and those who are indebted to the estate, are solicited to come forward and settle their respective debts, as the situation of the estate will not admit of any longer indulgence.

BRIDGET CARROLL, Adm'x.

Petersburg, July 7, 1803. 3*

COMMITTED to the jail of the town of Petersburg, on the 6th of May last, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of ISAAC, who calls himself Isaac Mitchell—[illegible] he is free, that he was well known in Salisbury, North Carolina, and that he was liberated by John Rogers, of Wilkes county. He is about five feet six inches high, about 35 years old, of a black complexion, is sensible, and speaks bold; he has a small scar over his right eye, and is bowlegged. The owner, if any, is desired to apply for him, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT LANIER, Sergeant.

July 7, 1803. 3m.

In Nottoway County Court,
JUNE 3d, 1803.

Richard Jones, *Compl't.* } *In Chancery.*
Against
John Gooch and Isaac Winfree, *Def'ts.*

ON the Complainant's motion, *it is ordered,* That the defendant, Winfree, be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or secreting any money owing to, or property in his hands belonging to the Defendant, Gooch; and the said Gooch not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the Complainant, *It is ordered,* That the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of September court next, and answer the bill of the Complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public gazette published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)

THOMAS W. TODD, C. C.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, on Thursday 14th instant (July) at the late dwelling house of William Douglas, deceased,

Sundry Articles,

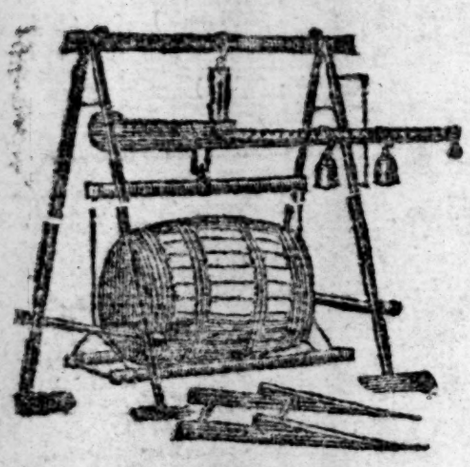
Belonging to the estate of the said decedent; consisting of sundry horses, cows and hogs; a coachee and a riding chair in good order; with harness complete, a cart and harness; the four wheels and parts of new Nothern made Waggon; together with the remaining Stock in trade, consisting chiefly of a few articles of hardware and ironmongery, nails, grubbing and hilling hoes, a few pieces of Irish Linen & osnaburgs, window glass, Shoes, &c. &c. Also an excellent Iron Chest, a large pair of Scales, with weights, &c.

Terms of sale—all sums under 15*l.* ready cash, for all sums over 15*l.* three months credit, with bond and Security

M. W. HANCOCK, Auctioneer.

July 4, 1803. (3t)

Patent Balences



DEARBORN's

Truly just Patent Balances,

Of various sizes, for weighing from
Ounces to Tons.
(*Authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts*)
Are now offered for sale,
By NASH AND MONROE,
(*Agents for the Patentee*)
IN OLD-STREET, PETERSBURG.

THEY are found to be *vastly cheaper*, much *more convenient*, and *more accurate*, than the common scales and weights.

Petersburg, March 29, 1802.

The Subscriber
HAS FOR SALE,

At the Store formerly occupied by George Backus,

Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Toilinets, Swandowns, Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz.
Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheetings.
A few bales of British Oznaburgs of best quality.
Edgings, Laces and Silks.
Cambric, Jaconet, and other Muslins.
Hosiery of different kinds.
Ladies white and colored Silk and French Kid Gloves.
Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
India Cottons and Muslin.
India Bandannoes.
Cotton and Cotton and Silk do.

ALSO—

A quantity of ground Salt.
Common and refined Iron, Steel and Nail Rods.
Tumblers in straws—
With a variety of other articles; which will be disposed of low for cash, bartered for produce.

John G. Heslop

Petersburg, Oct. 28, 1802.

For sale—the Land,

WHEREON I now live, it being the tract on which George Booth, dec formerly resided, containing one thousand acres—on which there is an elegant two story house, with other convenient out houses. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber. ROBERT BOOTH.

Sussex, Jan. 31, 1803. tf

For Sale,

By J. L. Campbell, & Co.

25 hhds. 3d proof Antigua Rum.
20 do. Sugar, first and second quality.
12 qr. casks old Sherry Wine.
6 do. Malaga do.
6 hhds prime Molasses.
5000 lbs. Best Green Coffee.
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar.
20 casks of London Brown Stout, of 6 dozen each.
1000 sacks Salt.
17 crates Queens' Ware assorted.
Pepper in bags.
Pimento in do.
Bar Iron assorted, by the ton.
Nail and Spike Rods.
Linseed Oil in tierces, or smaller quantity.
A quantity of Saddler's Leather.
Sole and Upper do.
A few barrels of Old Peach Brandy.
Loose Salt. &c.

Petersburg, Nov 22, 1802.

We have for sale,

25 Hhds. prime Sugar,
25 Do. second quality,
20 Do. West-India Rum,
30 Bbls. N. E. do.
5 Pipes Holland Gin,
2 Do. country do.
300 Boxes Raisins,
20 Casks do.
20 Boxes Spanish Segars,
7 Cases Salad Oil,
50 Qr. casks Gun Powder.
30 Tons Bar Iron,
3000 Half pint Tumblers,
1000 Pint do.

Which together with sundry other articles in the Grocery line, we are enabled, and disposed to sell low for cash, or approved credit.

DUNN & M'CURDY.

April 7th, 1803.

Also,—

4000 pieces India Cottons,
40 pieces Bandannas,
4000 pair men's and women's shoes.

For sale as above.

D. & M'C.

N. Snelson, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the public, that they have just received and now opening in the house formerly occupied by Hector McNeil, and opposite A. & R. Hill's on Cross-street, a general assortment of

Fancy and Fashionable
GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which they will sell low on the most reduced terms, for *Cash* or *Produce*.

They have also a good assortment of *Ladies' Straw* BONNETS *& chip* HATS
Of the newest fashion from London.

Petersburg, May 9 1803. tf

WHEAT FANS,
AND
Wove Wire, of all kinds;

MADE and sold by the subscriber, at FLEET'S MILLS, near Petersburg: Likewise, WHEAT-FAN WALLOWERS, ROLLING SCREENS, and in short every branch appertaining to Wheat Fans and Wove Wire work, executed with fidelity and punctuality.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has heretofore met with, and feels gratified that he has in the management of his business given satisfaction.

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Fleet's Mills, Petersburg, May 2, 1803.

The thoroughbred imported Horse

BERGAMOT,

WILL STAND,

At my house, in Brunswick county, on the north side of Meherrin river, near Thomas Edmonds' store, and within one mile of Mitchell's ordinary, to cover mares at Six Dollars the leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is covered, and Three Guineas the season, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, on or before the 10th day of August, at which time the season will end.—A large quantity of excellent pasturage, gratis, and particular attention paid to mares, but will not be answerable for accidents of any kind. Boys sent with the mares boarded gratis.

BERGAMOT is a beautiful bay, 15 hands 1 inch high, rising 15 years old and in high perfection. He was got by Tatterfal's famous horse Highflyer, said to be the best horse in England; his dam is Priestess, who was a great runner, as may be seen by the Calendars for the years in which she run—She was got by Matchem; her dam by the by the Gower stallion; grandam by Regulus; great grandam by Whip; great great grandam by the Hartley Blend horse, out of Flying Whig.

Bergamot has proved himself to be a good horse for four mile heats on the English turf, as will appear by a Calendar to be seen with the horse.

WILLIAM RIVERS.

April 21, 1803. tf.

I do hereby certify, that Bergamot was imported by me and that the pedigree stated above is a true copy from the original one sent from Robert Crew of London, who purchased him from Tattersal, and sent him to me. Given under my hand, this third day of March, 1801.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

For Sale,

By the subscribers, two likely well gated
Saddle Horses,
(Bright Bays, and handsomely marked,)

A GOOD Dray, which has been used, a Cotton Gin, made in Charleston, on an approved plan; also a superfine Bolting-Cloth, and Wire for a Screen complete. They have also on hand, at their store, on Bollingbrook street, six doors below the post office, a small assortment of very neat

Fancy Goods,

Well adapted to the present season, together with some Hardware, and a variety of other articles, which they will sell low, for cash or produce, being determined to quit the dry good business.

FRANCIS & JAS. BOYLE.

Petersburg, May 16, 1803. tf

N. B. A sufficient stock of Soap and Candles will always be kept at their manufactory, for which apply as above. The candle they warrant to stand the summer.

F. & J. B.

Spring Goods.

JONES MITCHELL,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received a very general supply of

Fashionable and Seasonable Goods,—

Which he offers for sale, upon reasonable terms.

Petersburg, May 16, 1803. tf

Rising Sun Tavern.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has again taken possession of his TAVERN in BLANDFORD, where travellers and others, who will please to favor him with their company, may rely on his best exertions to accommodate them.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

April 9 1803.

WHIP,

BY SALTRAM,

Imported last fall what 12 months from London,
WILL STAND

THE ensuing season, at my stable, and will be let to mares at *six guineas*, but may be discharged by *five*, provided the money is paid by the first day of October next and *one dollar* to the groom.

WHIP

Is a beautiful bay horse, nine years old next spring, of great size and strength, being fifteen hands three inches high: His dam was King Herod, which was the dam of Mr. Gaway's Ariel, Mr. Wilson's Dutchess, and Mr. Durand's Kitty Cut-a-Dash, all very speedy mares—his grandam by Oroonoko—his great grandam by Cartouch, out of an Arabian mare: Oroonoko was got by Crab out of Miss Slamerkin, by True Blue, Lord Oxford's dun Arabian, D'Arcy, Black Legged royal mare. Oroonoko is the sire of the grandam of Potatoewood's and full brother to Black and all Black the sire of Tuting's Polly, who was the dam of King Fergus, Cartouch, by Bald Galloway, Cripple Barb mare Hampton court, Makeless, Place's White Turk, Dodsworth, Segrum Barb. Cartouch is the sire of the grandam of Flimnap and Florizel.

WHIP

Was the first favorite for the Derby in 1797, and no doubt would have won it, had he been well enough to have started. He was found to have so much speed, as to be able to give many colts of the same year from 20 to 30lbs. The first time he started, he won the sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, at Ascot, for three year olds, and afterwards the three year old plate at Reading, beating Mr. Dolphin's Hickwall, by Woodpecker, Sir C. Bunbery's Wrangler, by Diomed, and several others. At four years old, he won the four year old plate at Ascot and a plate at Brighton, beating Combatan, and gave him 22lbs. Whip run the week before for the cup at Oxford, against Diamond, Strickler, Johnny and Catlands, and was supposed to be winning when he ran out of the course. He also won the sweepstakes at Canterbury, which was the last time he started, having fallen lame. Several of his races were won at three heats. Whip gave Coiner 21lbs. and beat him in his trial—and lost no race that he run where there were heats.

I have in my possession certificates from under Mr. Durand's hand of Whip's blood—the Stud Books and the Calendars, which any gentleman may see on application.

As good pasturage as any in Virginia, with seperate inclosures for mares with colts. Most of the mares that were sent last year, went home in fine order—and I have not heard of more than three that are not in foal, though the horse went to largely over one hundred mares. Every attention in my power shall be paid, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares may be fed with corn if required, at the price it sells for in the neighborhood. Servants boarded gratis.—The season will commence immediately, and expire the tenth of August.

RICHARD BLAND.

Prince George, Jordans, Feb. 10, 1803.

Moore & Bowden,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their ship OCTAVIA is this day arrived at City-Point, with their LIVERPOOL GOODS, which, together with the LONDON GOODS received by the BRUTUS, compleats a large and general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Petersburg, May 5, 1803

PETERSBURG, MAY 5, 1803.

We take the liberty of informing our friends and the public, that on the first day of this month, we formed a connection, in the retailing, under the firm of

Dunlops & Truly.

Our LONDON GOODS *are now opened, in the house formerly occupied by* Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. *as a retail store—and, we are daily looking for those from* Liverpool *and* Glasgow, *by the Octavia and Jennie.*

JAMES & JOHN DUNLOP.
JOHN TRULY, jun.

Mrs. Norman,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that she has just received the

New Fashions.

She gratefully returns her thanks for all past favors, and hopes for a further continuance of their encouragement.

Likewise a large assortment of

China and Glass:

China, in sets.
China Coffee-Cups and Saucers.
China Tea-Cups and Saucers.
Plain and elegant Cut Glass, with the American Arms on each piece.
Burnt Glass Mugs, with gilt letters.
A large assortment of Queens-Ware.

ORANGES. LEMONS.
RAISINS. ALMONDS.

Petersburg, [illegible], 1802.

The Partnership of
Buchanan and Gray,

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the thirteenth of August last; and as William Buchanan has bought of Joseph Gray his stock in trade, all persons having claims against the concern, are desired to make application to him for payment; and those indebted to said concern, are requested to make payment to him—he alone being authorised to grant discharges.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN.
JOSEPH GRAY.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1802. tf

The Saddle and Harness Making Business,

WILL in future be carried on by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by Buchanan and Gray, Bollingbrook street, where he has for sale, almost every article in his line. Those who favor him with their custom, will find their work faithfully executed, and of the very best materials.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1802. tf

A large stock of Leather,
NOW COMING OUT,
And will be sold unusually low,
At Evans's Tan-Yard,
Upper end of Old street.

ALSO, a fine parcel of Lambs Wool and Morocco Skins for hatters. The best price in cash will be given for Hides and Skins.

Petersburg, Oct. 14, 1802.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Samuel Turner, and Co.

WAS dissolved the 7th of this inst.—and Samuel Turner has taken upon himself the settlement of the concern: He requests all those who have any demands to bring them forward immediately; and those indebted will please make speedy payment.

SAMUEL TURNER,
JOHN LE MESSURIER.

June 13, 1803. tf

Samuel Turner,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue in the store formerly occupied by Samuel Turner, and Co. until he can rent a house, which he expects will be in a few weeks; of which due notice shall be given.

June 13, 1803. tf

For Sale,

Two valuable tracts of land,

ONE lying on the north side of Meherrin river, on Great creek, near Brunswick courthouse, whereon there is an excellent commodious two story dwelling house, situated on a fine airy, healthy place, convenient to fine springs of water, with necessary out houses; the whole is well adapted for a private family, or for public accommodation, being on the main road leading to said courthouse. There is also on the same tract, which contains 422 acres by a late survey, a well projected storehouse, and all other conveniences for the mercantile business, in a wealthy neighborhood; an excellent grist mill advantageously situated on Great creek, a never failing stream, and in point of custom is equal to any in the county. This [illegible] lately owned by Murrell, and known by the name of the Mill Plantation.

ANOTHER TRACT,

Containing 110 acres, lying about a mile below the mill, on the north side of the creek, and adjoining the lands of Gray Edmunds, dec. This tract is well timbered, and but a small proportion of it cut down.

These two tracts of land being adjacent to each other, nine or ten hands could be worked to great advantage, there being 532 acres, the greater part of which is in good repair for tobacco and small grain.—But the property will be sold all together or separately, as may suit the purchaser.—Twelve months credit will be given upon receiving bond, with good and sufficient security, and possession given to the purchaser the first of January next.

If not sold by private contract before the fourth Monday of August next, it will on that day be positively sold, at Brunswick courthouse, to the highest bidder, on the terms aforesaid.

For further particulars apply to us, who will give an unquestionable title.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Petersburg, June 9, 1803.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
JAS. & WILLIAM CUMMING,
Was dissolved on the 1st inst.

WILLIAM Cumming has taken the books and accounts for collection:—All persons having claims against them, will apply to him for payment; and those indebted to them, are desired to make payment him as early as possible.

JAMES CUMMING.
WILLIAM CUMMING.

Petersburg, Oct. 18, 1802. tf

The SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened Store in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Davis & Chalmers, next door to Messrs. Robert & Walter Colquhoun, where he is opening a general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Received by the Alexander and Octavia from London, and Re-Union, from Liverpool—Also, a large assortment of Brown and White IRISH LINENS, received direct from Ireland; all of which he offers for sale on very low terms.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

Petersburg, Oct. 18, 1802. tf

To be Rented,

THE STORE lately occupied by Joseph Pope, nearly opposite the Post-Office. Possession will be given the 7th of August.

FOR SALE,

A Carriage and Harness for two horses, in complete and good order

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, June 6, 1803.

MEDICINES,

Paints and Oil,

Hatter's Trimmings, Silver-Smiths and Watch-makers Tools,

Coach Trimmings, &c. &c.

Just imported by the Alexander from London, a general assortment of the above articles. Merchants and Practitioners supplied on the lowest terms, and on the usual credit.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, April 14, 1803. 3m

The Subscribers

Being anxious to close their business request all those indebted to the firm of JOHN MACRAE, jun. or JOHN and COLIN MACRAE, to make immediate payment to John MacRae, jun. 'Tis wished that due attention be paid to this notice, as further indulgence will not be granted.

JOHN MACRAE,
JOHN & COLIN MACRAE.

Petersburg, March 28, 1803.

New Market Saddle Races,

WILL commence the third Saturday in April, being the 16th day of the month, and then to continue the second Saturday in each month, through the season, until the fall races are over—when an elegant saddle will be hung up, to be run for, by untried horses, carrying a catch on each.

STERLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

April 7, 1803.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
Good WHEAT,
BY
M. W. HANCOCK.

Petersburg, March 31, 1803. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having any demand against the estate of Joseph Badger, dec. are requested to exhibit the same, that provision may be made for their discharge; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL TURNER, I have appointed as my agent to settle the business of the estate.

ANN BADGER, Adm'x.

June 13, 1803.

BY virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery District Court, the commissioners, on the 13th day of July next, will expose to sale, on the premises,

That valuable tract of land,

In Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of John Murray, containing about 4000 acres, which will be divided into lots, to suit the purchasers, previous to the day of sale. The land will be sold on a credit which will be made known on the day of sale. At the same time and place will be sold,

Three valuable Negroes.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to forward them immediately, to Duncan Rose, (master commissioner) or to the subscriber, post paid, if forwarded that way

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Surviving Executor.

June 9, 1803. 90ds